Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association, and one at the Ninth Street Mission, under the direction of the ladies of the Eliot Society. The Queen's Daughters have a very large and successful school, and the ladies of the Associated Jewish Charities have instructed in household arts hundreds of Russian Jews. The extension of such instruction in the State is strongly urged by State Superintendent Kirk, and by Dr. Pickard, of the State University, and other prominent educators, and is receiving the earnest support of the State Federation of Women's Clubs; and opportunities will probably be afforded in the near future for the thorough and systematic training of all girls in the country in the science and art of domestic economy.

MARTHA S. KAYSER.

Domination, French.—Much confusion exists, even in the minds of persons more than ordinarily well versed in history, concerning the territory claimed in America by Spain, France and England by right of discovery, and the extent to which these respective governments exercised jurisdiction over such territory. A brief statement of the facts is, therefore, essential to a clear understanding of what follows relating to French and Spanish domination in St. Louis. Immediately after the arrival of Christopher Columbus at the Spanish Court in 1493, and his reported discovery of a new continent, the Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, thought it wise to secure a title to all that might ensue from their new discovery. The Pope, as Vicar of Christ, was held to have authority to dispose of lands inhabited by the heathen. . . . To remove all cause of dispute, the Spanish monarchs at once had recourse to Alexander VI, who issued two bulls, May 4 and 5, 1493. In the first the Pope granted to the Spanish monarchs and their heirs all lands discovered or hereafter to be discovered in the Western Ocean. In the second he defined his grant to mean all lands that might be discovered west and south of an imaginary line drawn from the North to the South Pole at the distance of a hundred leagues westward of the Azores and Cape de Verde Islands. . . . Under the Pope's stupendous patent Spain was able to claim every part of the American Continent except the Brazilian Coast. "When the real exploration and settlement of the continent began, however, neither France nor England paid any attention to the papal decree which assigned the whole of North America to Spain, but each nation laid claim to this country by right of priority in discovery, and each in practice took as much as it could lay hands upon." English settlement of America began at Jamestown in 1607, and French settlement almost simultaneously at Quebec. Nearly a hundred years earlier the Spaniards had planted a colony in Cuba, and at this time they were in undisputed possession of all the southern portion of the continent of North America. During the first half of the seventeenth century the French established their supremacy in Canada, and the English in that portion of what is now the United States lying along the Atlantic coast, while Spanish domination was strengthened in the South and Southwest. From these vantage grounds the powers sought to extend their respective dominions, England and France southward and westward, and Spain to the north and east; and the struggle thus commenced continued for more than a century. In parceling out this territory by royal grants and otherwise little attention was paid to rival claims. When Robert Cavalier de La Salle unfurled the French flag at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682 he formally declared all the country drained by that great river, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains, to be the property of the King of France, unmindful of the fact that a large portion of this territory had been formally conveyed to Sir Robert Heath by royal grant of King Charles I, nearly fifteen years earlier, and that a still larger portion was in possession of the Spaniards. He named this vast territory "Louisiana," and in succeeding years the French established actual domination over a limited portion of the region to which the name was originally intended to apply. French colonization of the region of the lower Mississippi began in 1698, and from that time until compelled by the fortunes of war to relinquish all claim to American possessions the well-defined purpose of France was to firmly establish French dominion in Canada and throughout that vast region known as the Mississippi Valley, the heart of the American continent. Gradually the lines of demarkation between Spanish and French and French and English territory became somewhat clearly defined, and the name "Louisiana" was applied to the region bounded on the east by the Mississippi

River, on the north by Canada, on the northwest by the Rocky Mountains, on the southwest by Texas, and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico. In addition the French claimed the "Illinois country," embracing all the region east of the upper Mississippi as far as Lake Michigan, and from the Wisconsin on the north to the Ohio on the south. All of Missouri was embraced in Louisiana, and hence was nominally under French domination from the time the French settlement of this territory began until it passed under Spanish domination in 1763. Prior to 1711 the settlements in Louisiana and the Illinois country had been a dependence of New France, or Canada, but in that year they were placed under an independent government, responsible only to the crown of France. The government of this region was placed at that time in the hands of a governor-general, and the seat of colonial government was established at Mobile, a new fort being erected upon the site of the present city of Mobile, Alabama. In 1712 the French government made to Anthony Crozat, a rich and influential merchant of France, a grant of exclusive privileges in all the commerce of the province for a term of fifteen years, and this man became for the time being the real governor of the country, although Bienville La Mothe de Cadillac and De l'Epinay nominally exercised the functions of that office during Crozat's supremacy. Crozat surrendered his charter at the end of five years, and then came a government of the province by corporation, its affairs being committed to the Western Company, chartered by John Law. The Western Company, as everybody knows, was a gigantic and conscienceless speculative enterprise, but it brought money and colonists to Louisiana, and it was not without its advantages in the way of promoting progress. Bienville became Governor, and in 1718 founded New Orleans, the present metropolis of the South. The cultivation of tobacco, indigo, rice and silk was introduced and the lead mines of Missouri were opened. Law's scheme of speculation, colonization and government collapsed in 1732, at which time he surrendered his charter to the crown, but, while he had robbed the French people of millions of money, by sheer force of circumstances he had left Louisiana in better condition than he found it. In the fertile valleys of the Illinois and Wabash Rivers agriculture had begun to flourish and French villages of considerable consequence had come into existence on the Mississippi, Kaskaskia and other rivers. During the existence of the Western Company and for several years thereafter the French colonists of Louisiana were harrassed by the Indians in such a way that they extended their settlements with great difficulty, but in 1740 a peace was concluded with the Chickasaws and the province entered upon an era of quiet, prosperity and advancement. Bienville, who had an eventful career of forty years in public life in Louisiana, was succeeded as Governor by Marquis de Vaudreuil, and M. de Kerlerec, who granted to Pierre Laclede Liguest the authority under which he established his trading post at St. Louis, succeeded Vaudreuil. M. d'Abbadie, who succeeded Kerlerec under the title of Director-General, was the last of the French Governors prior to the Spanish occupation of the territory.

The rival claims of England, France and Spain to American possessions led to the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, by which the conquests of these nations one from another were restored to the *status quo*. They did not, however, adjust the geographical jurisdiction of the respective powers. The seven years' European war, terminating in 1763, resulted in the Paris treaty, by which the Louisiana territory was divided (with the Mississippi River as mainly the line) between England and Spain, France having previously ceded the whole territory to Spain. Great Britain immediately took steps to efface all evidences of French domination east of the Mississippi, but Spain was slow to assert her authority in the upper part of Louisiana, and it was not before the beginning of 1770 (see Domination, Spanish) that it was established at St. Louis. French laws and customs had prevailed for six years. The cession from France to Spain dates from November 3, 1762, but it was three years and four months afterward when possession was taken at New Orleans in the name of the Spanish King, and the first official act at St. Louis of the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, Piernas, recorded in the archives, bears date May 20, 1770. At that time St. Louis contained a population of about 500, with 100 wooden and fifteen stone houses. The story of the founding of the village is an oft-told tale and does not require a full rehearsal here. Laclede, who selected the site, was a member of the mercantile firm of Maxent, Laclede & Co., New Orleans, who in 1762

were licensed by the French authorities to trade with the Indians on the upper Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers, and departed for the scene of active business August 3, 1763, with his barge loaded with merchandise, stopping at Ste. Genevieve and proceeding to Fort Chartres, which he reached November 3d. Taking with him a few persons from the fort he proceeded up the east side of the river to Cahokia, crossed over, and, after noting the country between that point and the Missouri, chose the ground for his future trading post and returned to Fort Chartres for the winter. Among Laclede's companions on the trip to the Missouri was a boy of thirteen, with whose name the history of St. Louis and the West is indissolubly associated. It was Auguste Chouteau. It was he, young as he was, whom Laclede trusted to take charge of twenty men to fell the trees and lay out the ground for the new colony. The party reached the selected spot February 14, 1764. The first house built was for Laclede, who took possession in September. During that autumn eight more colonists arrived from Fort Chartres and Cahokia, making the total at the close of 1764 exactly thirty-nine souls. The place was named St. Louis in honor of the patron saint of King Louis, in ignorance of the fact that France had then ceded the territory to Spain, though this was done a year before. Rumors there were of the treaty of peace that closed the seven years' war in Europe, and that by its terms Great Britain was to divide with Spain the possession of Louisiana. But Spain had done nothing as yet to assert her authority, and it was the common understanding that the secret treaty of November, 1762, was a mere temporary expedient on the part of France, and that the latter would regain possession when peace was declared. Great Britain was cordially hated by the inhabitants on both sides of the Mississippi, and it was no wonder that Laclede's little colony began to grow. St. Philippe, four miles north of Fort Chartres, with its ten or a dozen families, was entirely depopulated. Kaskaskia, Prairie du Rocher, Cahokia and even Ste. Genevieve poured living contributions into the new village. Laclede's only title of authority was the assumed privilege granted in the license of his firm by the French Governor to locate at will his trading post, and this was not altogether a solid legal document if the new domination chose to question it. But Laclede was universally regarded as the ruling spirit of the place, whose right there was none to dispute; as much so, with several scores of people around him, as was Robinson Crusoe alone with his man on an island. There was probably little uniformity in Laclede's system of homestead law. It may be looked upon as an original application of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty. It differed, however, from Douglas' idea of the right of the people to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in that it was not subject to any written constitution. Laclede assigned to the colonists such locations as they chose, or as he in consultation chose for them, but doubtless with the stipulation that proprietorial rights were subject to confirmation by the government. Young Chouteau, who was handy with the pen and possessed of latent engineering talent, was employed to lay out the town in lots, of which in 1765 there were eighty-two, ranging in size from one-sixth to one-half a block each, situated for the most part along the river front. As the site was heavily timbered the ground had to be cleared. The houses built were mostly of posts, one story in height, with a loft and steep roof covered with clapboards. A few were of hewn posts on a stone foundation. Some of the larger houses built in this way had three rooms each, with stone chimneys and fireplaces; smaller ones had but one room, with a shed for kitchen purposes. There were some stone houses with five rooms, having one or two windows in each room glazed with 8x10 panes. A large tract of land extending from Market to Brooklyn Street and from Broadway to Jefferson Avenue, as those localities are known now, was enclosed and set apart for agriculture, and conceded to the inhabitants in strips of one arpent front by forty deep, and allotted according to the ability of the applicant to cultivate it. Another tract, well timbered and watered by springs, situated on the southwest, was fenced in for pasturage.

There is a want of reliable data in regard to the exact character and form of government from the settlement of St. Louis by Laclede down to May, 1770, when possession was delivered to the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, Piernas. When Captain St. Ange de Bellerive, in the name of the King of France, formally transferred Fort Chartres to the British commissioner, he came to St. Louis with his garrison, numbering about forty soldiers, Oc-

tober, 1765, but it was at that time well known that the country west of the Mississippi had been ceded to Spain, so he had no official authority. Nevertheless, such was his high character that the administration of affairs was, with general consent, given into his hands, in conjunction with Joseph Lefebvre, who had been a judge at Fort Chartres with Joseph Labusciere, a lawyer and notary, late of the same place, and this provisional government went into operation in January, 1766, in August of which year Lefebvre died. When the Spanish took possession there were delivered to the new Governor 194 documents, consisting of deeds, bonds, contracts, wills, leases, etc. Among them were two deeds of emancipation.

October 1, 1800, under the treaty of Ildefonso, Spain, with certain conditions, retroceded the Territory of Louisiana to France, possession, however, not being delivered to the latter's commissioners until December, 1803. Great Britain had maintained her mastery over the high seas, and France had been prevented from occupancy, although the Spanish authorities issued directions for the transfer July, 1802. The purchase of Louisiana by the United States was formally concluded April 30, 1803. (See Louisiana Purchase).

Spain's retrocession to France, as a prelude to the latter's transfer of the province to the United States, was made by treaty dated October 1, 1800, ratified in July, 1803, but it was not until December 30 of the latter year that the actual transfer was made. In the interim negotiations were in progress for the purchase, which were concluded by treaty at Paris April 30, 1803. In December following M. Pedro Clement Laussat, colonial prefect and commissioner of France, who had been appointed by the first consul, was placed in control at New Orleans. He immediately set about the work of taking possession of and closing up the Spanish dominion, preliminary to the transfer to the United States. March 9, 1804, was the date when, at St. Louis, Delassus performed his last official act as the representative of Spain, turning over his authority to Captain Stoddard, acting in the capacity of commissioner of the French Republic, with the ceremonials suitable to the occasion. The American soldiers from Kaskaskia, commanded by Lieutenant Worral and accompanied by Captain Meriwether Lewis, then en route on his western expedition, crossed the river in boats from Cahokia and proceeded to the government house (southeast corner Walnut and Main Streets), where Governor Delassus received him cordially, surrounded by his subordinates and several prominent inhabitants. Nearly the whole town had turned out and assembled around headquarters, to whom Delassus read a short proclamation releasing the people from their fealty to the Spanish throne and commending their loyal behavior. After brief addresses of presentation and reception by Delassus and Captain Stoddard, the record of transfer was executed, and the American troops marched to the fort and exchanged salutes with the Spanish garrison. The Spanish colors were lowered and in its place the French flag was unfurled to the breeze. The latter incident created the intensest enthusiasm. Captain Stoddard, besides being the official detailed by the United States to take possession, was also the accredited commissioner of the French Republic. This was not merely for the ceremonial purpose involved, but in order that the transfer in its various details should be unquestioned by the purchasing party. There was propriety as well as sentiment in displaying a token of intervening authority between the Spanish and the American colors. In no other way than symbolic had the Spanish authority been exercised or seen here. The hand was the hand of Spain, but the voice was the voice of France. Captain Stoddard, not less from the impulse of his own feelings than by his instructions from the Jefferson administration, desired to ingratiate the hearts of the inhabitants toward the new regime. The French flag, with cordial assent, floated for twenty-four hours before it was taken down to give place to the stars and stripes. St. Louis was at this time thirty-nine years old. The number of its inhabitants was about 1,000 and the grand total of houses, wood and stone, dwellings, stores and offices, was 180. The record of the administration of Captain Stoddard and of the succeeding administrations down to the admission of Missouri as a State will be given under the head of "Territorial Government."

Domination, Spanish.—There is evidence that long before De Soto traversed the country from West Florida, through Alabama and Mississippi, to the lowest Chickasaw bluff, where he discovered the Mississippi River, the mouth of that stream was known

to the Spanish sailors navigating the Gulf of Mexico. But the government of Spain was slow to emphasize its claims by forbidding trespass. Late in 1769, however, it was determined to put an end to such supineness and by force of arms assert its full authority. Don Alexander O'Reilly, as commandant of Louisiana, marched 3,000 Spanish troops upon New Orleans and immediately overwhelmed all opposition. Don Pedro Piernas was sent with troops to St. Louis, arriving November 29. His advent was not resisted by the French inhabitants, but he did not assume executive functions until the beginning of 1771. His authority covered the territory between the Red River and the northern extremity of the Spanish possessions on the Mississippi. Few changes, and those not radical, were made in the administration of the laws as they existed under the French. Piernas confirmed the surveys and land titles as he found them. St. Ange de Bellerive, who, in the name of France, turned over to Piernas the government of Upper Louisiana, was, by authority of Don O'Reilly, admitted as an officer of a Spanish regiment. (See St. Ange). May 20, 1775, Don Francisco Cruzat succeeded Piernas as Governor, appointed by Governor-General Unzaga. At the close of the latter's administration the prominent inhabitants, at a public meeting, passed resolutions complimenting him upon his fair dealing and expressing their gratitude and well wishes.

Colonel Cruzat, a native of Spain, was a man of kind disposition, who soon ingratiated himself into the regard of the people. Under his administration, which lasted three years, no events worthy of especial notice occurred until near its close, when there came an alarm that Great Britain, then at war with Spain and France, was inciting the Canadian Indians to belligerent acts toward the Spanish, whereupon Cruzat planned a line of fortifications. Before he could carry out his purpose, however, he was removed, to the general regret of the inhabitants.

Cruzat's successor was Captain Ferdinand de Leyba, appointed in 1778 by Don Hernando de Galvez, who succeeded Unzaga as Governor-General of the province January 1, 1777. De Leyba assumed authority three days before the death of Laclede, which occurred June 17, 1778, and two weeks before the capture of Kaskaskia by George Rogers Clark. Thus it will be seen that the advent of De Leyba was amidst events of high importance in the history of the West. He appears to have been a man of good judgment and imbued with sterling qualities, among which were intelligence and love of fair dealing. The fact that he did not fall into the views of Cruzat in regard to the necessity of erecting defense works made him unpopular, and the feeling of distrust culminated when the Indian massacre occurred. (See "Indian Massacre.") But Billon, who had imbibed from the early writers the prejudices against De Leyba confesses ("Annals," 1886) he had "become convinced that he had been a much vilified man and grossly misrepresented." He adds: "When we consider the troubles and perplexities of his brief administration, coupled with the irreparable loss of his young wife, leaving two motherless little girls to the care of strangers, it should not excite surprise that he became somewhat intemperate in his latter days, as is alleged." Shortly after the Indian raid of May 26, 1780, he became very ill and died on the 28th of the following month. Having a premonition of death he sent for his lieutenant, Don Silvio de Cartabona, in whose presence he executed his will, and who temporarily became his successor in office. De Leyba was buried in the body of the village church by the side of his wife, who died the preceding September.

Cartabona was the acting governor until the arrival of Colonel Cruzat and his resumption of authority, September 24, 1780. Cruzat began his administration where he left off two years before. To Auguste Chouteau, who had drawn the original chart of Laclede's village in 1764, he entrusted the work of making a plan of defenses. Earthworks were soon thrown up and fortifications of a more formidable character begun, but as the necessity of these preparations disappeared they were left unfinished. During Cruzat's second administration a new code of civil laws was formed by the syndics, a sort of council nominated by the inhabitants. The code provided that January 1st every year a public assembly should be held in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor to choose two syndics to supervise the repairs of the streets, drains and bridges, requiring every person whose lot faced a street where there was a rivulet to keep it clear in its passage to the river, and to keep the abutting street and bridges in repair; the roads outside the village to be mended "by the public."